

PEAKE'S TERRO-METALLIC, DRAIN, AND CONDUIT PIPES;

ROOFING, SIDING, PAVING, AND OTHER TILES.

BUILDING, PAVING, AND MANY-FORMED BRICKS, &c.

Of at least One Hundred Sorts and Sizes.

THOMAS PEAKE.

4 WHARF, MACCLESFIELD STREET SOUTH, CITY-ROAD BASIN, LONDON.

A CENTRAL SITUATION.

AND THE TILERIES, TUNSTALL, STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES.

to remark that his establishment was founded upwards of a century since, and for forty years has been carried on by his late Father and Himself. That during the last thirty years he had introduced his Manufactures into the metropolis of the Cotton Department of British enterprise. Manchester, and other parts of the Country, with complete success, where they continue to be daily increasing in demand, and are now used in all the principal Cities and Towns of Great Britain; a respectable apartment in London, where he used to supply Messrs. Wray, Parker, and Co., as agents, but now superintends the Work personally, and from which he has observed in Town as well as in other places, he cannot doubt but that his Terro-Metallic goods will be as generally adopted as they shall become known. That he is sincerely grateful to his numerous customers for their favour and patronage, and most desirous to merit it by every exertion, and to improve himself continually upon the advantages derived from his extensive experience for a third of a century, being eventually erected to merit their future confidence and support. No MATERIAL he submits, can be more desirable than his Terro-Metallic to mould into almost infinite variety of articles, such as Columns, Pedestals, Balustrades, Railings, Gates, Chimneys, Cast-iron Architecture, Builders'—also by the Carvers and Sculptors generally, as Land-mills, Buildings, Churches, &c. Other Property. The late Mr. Lonsdale, the late Mrs. Telford, C.E., and the Incorporated Church Building Society amongst other persons and institutions, have borne very important testimony to the excellence of this material. Its colour, cleanliness, strength, efficiency, durability, and easy adaptation, are greater indeed, and the beauty of its combinations, far exceeds that of any other metal. We say—"I consider they" viz. the Terro-Metallic Pipes—are admirably adapted, from their material and strength, as well as from their Straightness and Non-shrink, for house and other drains." Surely STRENGTH, STRAIGHTNESS, AND NON-SHRINKING, are not ordinary characteristics of pipes? And what can be more desirable than that the pipes should be so constructed, as to form a surface forming thereby a natural and estimable glass; this glass, however, being natural, will expand or contract with the body, and consequently the articles will remain unimpaired; but this is not always the case when bodies are covered with artificial glasses. The variety of ordinary and useful carvings, of which bodies are formed, to preserve against their surface systems by means of this glass, will be found to be infinitely more durable than any other system of covering them. The Terro-Metallic in its admirable compactness, solidity, and strength; and many clays would be thereby reduced from a large article or vessel into a bit of shapeless earth. Experiments have demonstrated this to be a fact, and they could be easily repeated. Indeed, persons in the habit of observing the texture of the various kinds of pipes, will find that the softness and pliability, and hence of bodily texture prevalent in such articles, and insupportable from UNCERTAINTY as to their durability; an uncertainty which increases by competition, but is by no means so important in household service, as in articles designed for permanent work beneath our streets and buildings. It is therefore evident, that the Terro-Metallic Pipes are better adapted for the purposes of drains or conduits, not only on account of acids being without harm even to the body, or that the pipes may be laid near the surface of any street or road without risk of injury by heavily laden carriage passing over them,—but also because they may be laid in newly formed ground without danger of fracture or breaking line, by any cause. The joints of these pipes are strong and deep, and the water does not leak out at the place where they meet, nor do they ever get clogged when made. It is also further submitted that the Terro-Metallic cannot fail to take preference against every other material of inferior strength, solidity, and strength of bodily texture, in proportion as the public shall severally have an opportunity to judge for itself by examining and comparing it to the quality of that with all competing materials, and deciding according to their intrinsic merits respectively.

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as the cotton, silk, woolen, or other fabric being wrought by it, suffer less injury by these soots than any other. Smaller squares, and other forms of Tiles, are used to pave Aisles in Churches, Entrance-halls, Household Rooms in Farmhouses, and other respectable Dwellings, Cottages, Kitchens, Cellars, Schools, &c. They are easily cleaned, even from grease.

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Columns, or Curves; other forms may be made to pattern of Rectifiers.
ROCKET PIPES for DRILLS, COPIES, etc., have had of different diameters, from 1/8 inch to 1/2 inch, in thickness in proportion to the diameter is extruded, and lengths not exceeding 3 inches net; these Rockets are deep, semi-finished in the substance of the Pipe, and not cast to it afterwards. The joints are made tight with a light Roman cement or putty, and the joints are covered with a thin coat of the same. The bore of the Rocket is the exterior to the interstice smooth. Being of true circular form and neat workmanship, smooth inside, which is well formed by a natural, efficient, and durable shape, they resist the commonly injurious effects of atmosphere.
 The **ROCKET PIPES** are made of iron, and are used in the same manner as the **ROCKET PIPES**. Flues, &c. instead of Brickwork, which must be altered of a bore fifty per cent. larger than the Pipe in diameter to equal them in efficiency. Also, **CONICAL REBUILT, and PLAIN PIPES** are made of iron, and are used in the same manner as the **ROCKET PIPES**.
 When they are fired, make superior surface Channels, especially adapted to convey water down the slopes of railway and other works. The Pipes, Bricks, and other articles have been, and continue to be, extensively used in the construction of the railway and other important works, and the improved **ROCKET PIPES** have been sold in the following manner.

There is proof of the estimation in which they are held by the Americans.

BEST SKIRTING TILE—This tile is made of a hard and durable substance. It is used almost everywhere in the United States as a means of skirting about doors, and Oil-paints of any colour they will take and retain for a long time. **GARDEN-WALK ENDING**, either with a bead along the top or an OG, has a neat appearance and holds up well, but does not resist insects; it is the best and cheapest material for the purpose on account of its durability. **DRAIN GRATES** are intended to prevent water from flowing over the surface of the sidewalk, and are made in various patterns for walks in Parks, Pleasure grounds, lawns, Cemeteries, as well as Markets, Boulevards, Courts, Avenues, and all other places where water enters Drains. **CHANNEL BRICKS** supplied of different lengths, breadth and pattern, to lay in any place paved with flag or other material where there is to be a drain. They are made in many patterns, some with a raised rim, some without, some with and especially those built of bricks of questionable durability; one of the patterns, with Beaded Tiles over the joints, is uniform with the Grecian Tiles for Pavement. **CHIMNEY TOPS** are manufactured to suit customers, & few patterns are always ready for sale. Many smoke chimneys, which had but been ordered, have lately been sent in, and have been covered with a roofing Pipe three feet long, pierced all over with holes, & lashed down.

with holes, 1 1/2 inch diameter.

PLATE COVERS are of various patterns, to place in parthouses; also, under chamber floor to prevent the floor from being an annoyance to others. **KILN-FLOOR TILES** are of two sizes, viz., 5 inches and 12 inches square, and well glazed; they are used to pave kilns for drying and seasoning. **Mud, Bricks, etc.**, as well as Wood and other materials used by manufacturers are others. **PLACE COVERS** are either oblong or square, about 12 inches long, and of different sizes and shapes. **DRAINING SHELLS** are of various sizes, but the most common is a certain partition wall. **DRAINING SHELLS**, whose form is well known to be like a horseshoe. If one looks at the end or transverse section of the Tile, one sees three ribs, viz., 1/2 inches, 3/4 inches, and 1/2 inches across the top or bottom. Of Terra-Malleable the shells are very durable, and are usually

placed in the drums upon damaged floor tiles of the same material.

CHIMNEY AND OTHER JUNK LINSING. Instead of paper, are a desideratum in consequence, 1st, of its being illegal as well as inhuman in employing chimney-sweeps; 2nd, of moiety chimneys and down-pipes, arising to defects in the joints of the brickwork between the flues, and the paper having perished; and, 3rd, of many bad chimneys first attributable to the latter defects. These linings are made of a peculiar mixture of materials to bear heat and cold; they are of different dimensions and forms of area, and are unquestionably deserving of attention from all who are erecting or altering chimneys; they have been extensively used in some parts of the kingdom for

HOW TO CUT OR FITTER-KNO-METALLIC WARE: rule upon the edges and surfaces of the article the line of division proposed, then with the routing-end of a brick-hammer, or other tool, strike the line, and chip down to the depth of the division, or to the eighth of an inch, without omitting to cut and always deepest at the angles. Thus done, the article will divide under a few slight taps with the edge of a trowel, or other similar tool in proportion to the size and thickness of the article. **TO PRESERVE THE COLOUR OF THE ARTICLES,** one should be taken not to expose them to lime, or other similar dust,—or, to mortar, that is, to mortar made with a little of the same material as the article being cut. The article should be polished early in the day and in mortar almost black with smith's refuse or furnace sand.

and in mortar-silicon black with smelt's refuse of furnace said
from the Main Line of the North Staffordshire Railway, with which it is to be connected as soon as
by a private branch, and along the margin of the Grand Trunk Canal from the Trent to its
other parts of the empire. **FOR EXPORTATION TO THE BRITISH COLONIES**, and Foreign
Countries generally, **MERCHANTS** in Liverpool and Glasgow especially, will find these
comparable of extended and lucrative commerce. **THE MANUFACTURER IS NOT IN THE**
CASE of the **EXPORTER**, who has to load and unload, and to cart or to rail, and to pack
them alone or in carriages, boats, or railway trucks at his own wharf or branch railway, at which
time he expects them to be signed for "in good condition," and responsibility to end as far as he
is concerned. **THE MANUFACTURER'S** responsibility is not so limited, as he has to pack
contained in the lists, may vary more or less from the stated dimensions and weights; they are, how-
ever, as accurate as circumstances permit, and sufficiently so. It is hoped, for general information
of the **MANUFACTURER**, that the following **ARTICLES** which are sorted **ACCORDING TO THE**
CUSTOM OF THE BRITISH AND THE TRADE, as sorted out of the lists, and
placed upon the works or other premises in the usual manner, they are not to be picked,
taken all together as far as the number required; still, purchasers may select any of the lots to be
delivered, and may be supplied with the same, and may be supplied with the same, and may be supplied
ALL ARTICLES SUBJECT TO EXTRA CHARGES for new moulds or altering other, and
for extra labour in piercing, making, dividing, or altering any article from the established form.
THE MANUFACTURER IS NOT in two lots in a hundred, ten of which make a thousand. **THE**
RESPECT TO THE quality of the materials, and partly by such special blemishes as the
manufacturer may enter into. **EXTRA, WARE**, and other out-goes, are prompt and without sham
and without sham, and without sham, and without sham, and without sham, and without sham,
payment to be made punctually and without abatement, according to such special agreement, and
generally in all other cases the prices are late respectively, as well as charges for new or altered goods
are to be paid for on or before delivery in cash, without discount, premium, or abatement, or
otherwise, and the same to be paid for on or before delivery in cash, without discount, premium, or abatement,
INDISPENSABLE in special bargains of any other instance where goods are to be delivered
where they shall be paid for. **LETTERS MAY BE ADDRESSED TO** either No. 4, Wharf
Vauxhall, London, Street South, City-road, Basin. London. To the Clerks, Funnell, Stafford
Potteries.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS, NOTICES, &c.

² "I consider they," the Terra-Metallic Drain Pipes "are admirably adapted, from their material and strength, as well as from their straightness and smoothness, for house and other drains."—Extract from a letter by John Phillips, Esq., Surgeon to the Honorable Commissioners of Sewers for Westminster and part of Middlesex, 1846.

I beg to call the attention of the Court to the necessity of its taking steps to procure immediately a further supply of Straight and Curved Lengths of Terra-Metallic Drain Pipes, of 6 inches diameter, with Socket Joints, as these now in store will soon be worked up. It is also desirable to procure a further supply of the same size of the same length, but of the straight pattern, as the straight pattern is similar to the one now presented herewith, for the Italian and Gully Drains. The plan shows the mode by means of pipes, of connecting private drains with the sewer; and as it is essential, both as regards economy and convenience, that the connection should be made by means of straight pipes, it is also proposed that in lieu of using bricks, as at present, for connecting private drains with the sewer, that the connection should be formed, after the manner just next, by means of Terra-Metallic Pipes. Extract from a Report by

"The bricks, being made of clay peculiarly good in quality and triturated by machinery." (The peculiar machinery for this process was erected by Mr. Telford, but was removed at the completion of his work. The advertiser has not seen such machinery either before or since). "and being carefully washed and burnt, are, in fact, the best Newcastle blue brick, the hardest and most durable of any made in England." — *Lancet* of Telford, June 22.

* The best external covering is Lead, which should be not less than seven pounds to the foot; or Copper of a less than twenty-two inches to the foot. Blue Tiles are perhaps the next best covering." See, in *Annotations and Instructions from the Incorporated Church Building Society*, published in "The Builder," of the week of May 2nd, 1840, page 400.

"On the western side of Tassalul, on the long declivity which reaches to the banks of the canal, are the extensive works called **TILE TILES**. The clay on this bench has a semi-bituminous quality; it has been partially worked for a century past, but of late years its manufactured products have risen into increased importance, and are prepared to distant parts of the kingdom; consisting of Tiles

Quarries, Building and Flooring Bricks, Pipes for conveying water, and other similar articles of very superior hardness and durability. At these works steam-engines are used for crushing and preparing the clay."—*History, &c., of the Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent*, by John Ward, Esq., page 16. Messrs. Marshall and Co., 1856.

A mode of Tiling adopted by the ancients, and of which there are specimens still to be seen at Rome, is described by Bionis's *Traité de Construction*, p. 258. A description follows of the plans and sections of the Italian Temple 2.B and 2.C, p. 260, and sec. 1294. The mode of Tiling exhibited in the Temple of Diana Propitia, is given in the engravings of that temple in the *Edilée Antiquités d'Attica*. After describing this mode of Grecian Tiling, O.S. and P.S. with plans and sections, it is stated that "the effect of these Tiles is remarkably good, and imitations of them

* The Tiles being formed of Terracotta or Earth, have somewhat of the colour of (light-brown) stone.

"The Tiles being formed of Terra-Malleable Earth, have somewhat of the colour of Cast-iron; they are almost equally hard, and must, from their nature, be incomparably more durable. In short, we consider them as the best of all coverings for roofs, whether of small or large buildings. There are suitable Hinge-Tiles, Hip-Tiles, Valley-Tiles, and many others, all manufactured by Messrs. Peake, in the same superior style."—*Pages 648, and ant. 1798, London's Encyclopaedia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture*. Longman & Co, 1833.

and *Weyss's architecture*. *Longmans and Co.*, 1913.

Every chimney is trying to become the keeping of chimneys by machinery is now peculiarly deserving of public attention. We have been much interested by the sight of a new introduction material for lining tubes, invented and manufactured by Mr. Thomas Peake, of Tuxford, Staffordshire, whose various important Ferro-Metallic improvements are so popularly known through *"London's Encyclopedia"*. This species of piping is an exceedingly cheap that it will cause no material additional expense in the construction of chimneys; it can sustain no injury from the use of steam and will grow to a perfect smooth channel for the rising of smoke. It also requires less frequent cleaning than a common chimney, as it affords no judgment for soot. *It also requires*

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LISTS TO CONTAIN NEARLY ALL THE ARTICLES, WITH OTHER DETAILS RESPECTING THEM, ARE TO BE READY FOR DISTRIBUTION IN A SHORT TIME.

Reference to sketches of some of the articles:—They are to a scale of 3-4ths of an inch to a foot, or thereabouts.

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